

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY  
CCR CERTIFICATION FORM  
CALENDAR YEAR 2012

2013 JUN 13 AM 8:59

CITY OF ABERDEEN, MS  
Public Water Supply Name

480001

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.**

☐ Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)

- ☒ Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)  
☐ On water bills (attach copy of bill)  
☐ Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)  
☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) customers were informed: 6/5/13, / / , / /

☐ CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used \_\_\_\_\_

Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

- ☐ CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: / /  
☐ As a URL (Provide URL \_\_\_\_\_)  
☐ As an attachment  
☐ As text within the body of the email message

☒ CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)

Name of Newspaper: THE MONROE COUNTY SHOPPER

Date Published: 6/5/13

☐ CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Date Posted: / /

☐ CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**): \_\_\_\_\_

**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Cecil Bell  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-6-2013  
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:  
Bureau of Public Water Supply  
P.O. Box 1700  
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:  
(601) 576-7800

May be emailed to:  
[Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us](mailto:Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us)

2013 JUN 13 AM 8: 59

# Aberdeen 2012 CCR report

## Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007-December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was a result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be in compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply at 601-576-7518.

## Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

## Where does my water come from?

The City of Aberdeen's water source is groundwater. The City has eleven wells, ten of which draw water from the Eutaw Aquifer and one which draws water from the McShan Aquifer.

## Source water assessment and its availability

A Source Water Assessment Program was conducted by the Department of Environmental Quality under contract from the Mississippi Department of Health. The results of the report are available at: <http://landandwater.deq.ms.gov/swap/reports.aspx?id=0480001>

## Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

### **How can I get involved?**

If you would like to learn more, please attend any of our regular scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at the City Hall at 7:00 p.m.

### **Description of Water Treatment Process**

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

### **Water Conservation Tips**

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.

### **Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations**

\*\*\*\*\*A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*\*

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007-December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analysis and reporting of radiological compliance samples until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. IF YOU HAVE ANY question, please contact Karen Walters, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at (601)576-7518.

### **Significant Deficiencies**

Not meeting requirements.

### **Additional Information for Lead**

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. City of Aberdeen is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
				<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.20	0.50	2.90	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	0	NA		2011	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	0	NA		2011	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.08	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.05	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Antimony (ppb)	6	.006	0.0005	0.5	0.0005	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	0.1010	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.05473	0.05473	0.11166 6	2012	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.0005	.0005	.0005	2012	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	.0055	.0005	.0005	.0005	2012	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	.010	.01	.00249	.00249	.00579	2012	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.1178	0.178	0.325	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	.002	.002	0.005	0.005	0.0005	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	.050	.0025	0.0025	0.0025	2.0025	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	NA	.002	0.005	0.005	.0005	2012	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	NA	0.20	.015	.015	15	2011	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected

NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
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Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

**For more information please contact:**

Contact Name: Ed White  
Address:  
125 West Commerce St.  
Aberdeen, MS 39730  
Phone: 662-369-2881  
Fax: 662-369-4118

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY  
2013 JUN 13 AM 8:58

## PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
COUNTY OF MONROE

Before the undersigned, a Notary Public in

And for said state and county, Jeff Boozer, editor, publisher and manager of  
The Monroe County Shopper, an advertising medium in Amory, in said County and state  
makes oath that the  
City of Aberdeen Water Department

Of which the article hereunto attached is a true copy, was published in said advertising medium  
as follows:

Edition # 1675 Dated 5-Jun 201 3

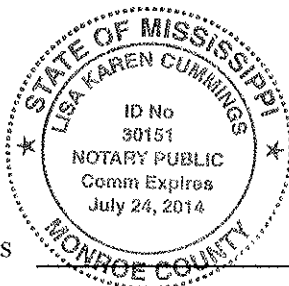
And I hereby certify that the issue above mentioned has been examined by me, and I find the publication  
therof to have been duly made, and that The Monroe County Shopper has been established, published  
and had a bonafide circulation in said town, county and state for more than one year next preceding the  
first insertion of the article described herein.

Jeff Boozer  
Editor, publisher and manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6<sup>th</sup> day of  
June, 20 13.

Lisa Cumming  
Notary Public

(Seal)



My commission expires \_\_\_\_\_

of Publication

\_\_\_\_\_



# ABERDEEN 2012 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

## Is my water safe?

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## Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

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## Significant Deficiencies

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## Additional Information for Lead

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For more information please contact:  
Contact Name: Ed White

Contaminant	MCLG in MRLUG	MCL, T1, or MDL	Year	Range, Lower Upper	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
There is no enforceable standard for disinfection by-products (DBPs) of municipal community water supply.								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.20	0.50	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Fluoroacetic Acids HAA-5 (ppb)	NA	60	0	NA	2011	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
THM4 (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	0	NA	2011	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.08	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.05	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony (ppb)	6	0.006	0.0005	0.5	0.0005	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; natural sources
Arsenic (ppb)	0	0.010	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; natural sources
Boron (ppm)	2	2	0.0547	0.0547	0.1166	2012	No	Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2012	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning facilities; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	1	0.005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2012	No	Discharge from metal refineries; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and acid
Chromium (ppb)	0.010	0.01	0.0249	0.0249	0.0579	2012	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.1178	0.178	0.325	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water with high natural fluoride content; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities
Mercury (Inorganic) (ppb)	0.002	0.002	0.005	0.005	0.0005	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Selenium (ppb)	0.050	0.025	0.0025	0.0025	2.0025	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	NA	0.02	0.005	0.005	0.005	2012	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from pre-processing sites; drug factories
Cyanide (as Free CN) (ppb)	NA	0.20	0.015	0.015	15	2011	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal

Unit Description	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
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AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
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MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfection level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Method Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY  
2013 JUN 13 AM 8:59